

# LICKING VALLEY COURIER.

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## HOME COURSE IN SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE

### FOURTH ARTICLE—TYPE OF MODEL FARMING.

By W. J. SPILLMAN, Agriculturist in  
Charge of Farm Management, Bu-  
reau of Plant Industry, De-  
partment of Agriculture.

THE method of management on a fifteen acre farm that raises all the roughage for thirty head of stock, seventeen of which are cows in milk, cannot fail to be of interest to farmers in all parts of the country. The farm in question is situated in southeastern Pennsylvania, near a large city. About thirteen acres are in cultivation, the remaining two acres being occupied by buildings, yard, etc. This farm was purchased in 1881 with a mortgage of \$7,500 upon it. For the first year the farm lacked \$40 of paying expenses. During the next six years the mortgage was paid. The soil of the farm is a reddish, somewhat gravelly clay. It was so run down in 1881 that it did not support the two cows and one horse kept upon it. It has been brought up to its present remarkable state of fertility solely by the use of stable manure applied directly from the barn as it was produced. The system of handling manure is such that not an ounce is lost, either liquid or solid. No commercial fertilizers have ever been used, and no manure has been hauled from the city. The crops are ordinarily all fed and are thus largely returned to the land in the manure. Of course much valuable fertilizer is added to the farm an-



MILKING AT THE MODEL FARM.

ually from the rich mill products fed the cows. The roughage is all raised on the farm, but all the grain is bought. The owner, a minister with no previous experience in farming, has read whatever agricultural literature has been available. The writer has never seen a farm on which system is more pronounced a feature. A peculiar feature of the management is that each of the principal operations is performed on a fixed day each succeeding year or as near to it as the weather will permit. The farm is more nearly independent of the weather than any other soil the writer has ever seen.

The farm is strictly a dairy farm, the only products regularly sold being milk and a few head of young cattle each year. The cows are mainly registered Jerseys, not pure bred, but well bred. Scrupulous cleanliness is observed. One man and a boy do the labor of the farm, except in hay harvest and during the cutting of silage, but these have all they can do. On a farm of this size, with high priced land, pastures are out of the question. There is not even a barn lot. The thirty head of stock remain in the barn the year round.

The writer has never seen a thriftier, better kept herd of cows. They are fed balanced rations every day in the year. Every feed consists of three parts. A portion of it is some succulent material—silage in winter and rye, timothy and clover, corn, peas and oats or some other green crop in summer. A second portion consists of dry hay or fodder. This is used to give the manure proper consistency and adds much to the convenience of caring for the cows. A third portion consists of mill products, of which three kinds are used—bran, oilmeal and glut.

The proportion of concentrates depends on the condition of the cow and is regulated by the flow of milk and the manure consistency. The silage crops used are as follows: Green rye, beginning about May 1 and continuing about four weeks or until the rye is ready to cut for hay; then timothy and clover are fed till peas and oats are ready. When the latter is cut for hay the silo is opened (about July 4), and silage is fed till early corn (planted May 8) is ready. Enough of this is planted (about one-fourth acre) to last till late corn (planted about June 22) is ready. Late corn is then fed till it is time to put it in the silo. From this time forward silage is fed daily till green rye is available in the spring. No abrupt change is ever made. These carefully kept cows are given

four ounces of salt each, daily, mixed with their feed. The cows are fed three times a day, and the salt is divided among the three feeds. Fine table salt is invariably used.

Every particle of roughage fed on this farm, including hay and all silage crops, is cut in quarter-inch lengths. Even the bedding is cut thus.

There are two round silos on the farm, each ten feet in diameter and thirty-four feet high. These together hold about 100 tons of silage, and this quantity of corn silage is produced on four acres, planted about June 22. Eleven men, three teams and a traction engine to run the cutter are employed in filling the silos.

There is no systematic rotation of crops on this farm. It is not necessary since every foot of land receives an abundance of manure every year or two. Every green crop grown on the place is utilized for silage purposes, more or less, the surplus being converted into hay or silage. The crops grown are rye, timothy and clover, corn, peas and oats and millet. At least two crops a year are harvested from most of the fields. The grass crop is a mixture, the seed sown being as follows: Red clover, six quarts; timothy, five quarts; alsike, two and one-half pounds; redtop, one pound. The farm is divided into twelve small parcels, varying in size from one-fourth acre to two and one-quarter acres. In April, 1903, six of these (five or six acres in all) were in grass. About half of this was sown the last week in August, 1900, one-fourth in 1901 and one-fourth in 1902. That sown in 1900 was cut once for hay in the spring of 1903 and then plowed for late corn. The crops which preceded these plots of grass were in two cases rye, grown the preceding winter.

When this was cut for silage or for hay the ground was plowed and harrowed into fine tilth. One and a half bushels per acre of German millet were then sown. This was cut for hay before it had made seed. The land was plowed again and harrowed into fine tilth. Grass seed was then sown broadcast late in August. Sowing thus early, using no nurse crop, gives a full crop the next year. In fact, because of the farm's fertility, three large crops are cut the next year after sowing grass in August. Two cuttings are made the second year. In the spring of the third season, if the crop promises to be abundant, a crop of hay is taken before breaking up the sod for late corn. If the grass crop is scanty the sod is broken earlier for any crop for which it may be needed. The sod is always heavily top dressed during the winter before it is broken up.

Some of the fields are kept in rye in winter and corn in summer indefinitely. Rye is sown broadcast at the rate of two bushels per acre, the seed being covered by a spring tooth harrow. The hay made from this rye is readily eaten by the stock, but a part of it is used for bedding. Three of the twelve subdivisions of the farm are thus devoted regularly to rye in winter and late corn in summer. Oats and peas are sometimes sown in early spring on land sown in rye the previous fall, the rye being turned under in spring. Sometimes a piece of corn land is left bare during the winter and sown to oats and peas the next spring. Grass is occasionally sown on land from which silage crops have been cut. One small field was devoted to oats and peas for several years and then put down in grass, to be followed by corn. Oats and peas do not fit very well into the cropping systems followed on any of these small fields. They must be sown in early spring and are off early in July, yet they yield so much nutritious hay or silage material that a small area is usually grown.

The method of handling manure on this farm can be used only on farms on which stock is kept in stalls. Behind each row of cows is a gutter eighteen inches wide and seven inches deep. These gutters have no outlets. They are thoroughly cleaned daily. (The whole barn is disinfected twice a week, and the interior is frequently whitewashed.) When cleaned the gutters are sprinkled with ashes or dry dirt to absorb what moisture may be present. During the day a quantity of absorbent, consisting of leaf mold, rotten sod, etc., is placed in them. Each gutter ends near a door. The manure is lifted from the gutter into a cart backed up to the door. The end of the gutter next the door is slightly lower than the other end. One man lifts the manure with a fork and places it in the lower end of the trench. A second man then lifts it into the cart. In this manner the liquid manure is all got into the cart. Finally the fragments that remain in the trench are swept to the lower end and removed. The cart goes immediately to the field, and the manure is spread at once. In summer it is spread on the land from which the silage crops are removed. In winter it is spread on the rye and grass fields, on the latter particularly when the ground is too soft to place it upon the rye fields. No manure is used on newly seeded grass lands, but the second and third year grass fields are top dressed in winter.

Since this account was first presented in 1903 marked economic changes have occurred, which, if this farm were still in operation as it was then, would materially affect the profit obtained. Most of these changes relate to the price of concentrated feeding stuffs. The writer is of opinion that under present conditions this farm is smaller than a dairy farm ought to be, especially before the land has been made exceedingly fertile. It is now very desirable to have the dairy farm large enough to permit growing at least a part of the concentrated feed used, and the larger the proportion of this class of feed grown the better.

## SCHOOL NOTES

Breezy Items of Our School by  
the Normal Instructor

The Normal Department of the West Liberty High School gave their last and best society entertainment last Friday night to the largest audience that has ever witnessed a similar entertainment this year, and all who saw it pronounce it the best of the season. The young people of this department have put forth good efforts to entertain the friends of the school this term and the people of the town have proven their appreciation by the large audiences they have given. And in behalf of the Normal Department we wish to thank you, one and all, for the kindness shown this department of the school, and we assure you that we appreciate all the evidence of the appreciation of our effort to help the young men and women in our classes to see higher and better the things that lie "over the hill."

We see the May examination coming on steadily and sure but it has no terrors for the Normalites who are now working day and night to see how high they can push their grades. It is not so much a matter of getting a certificate with them now but it is to see how good a one and how high the grade will be. They have been laying the foundation for a good certificate all the winter and we will miss our guess very much indeed if they do not surprise themselves with the result. This teachers training has been our work for a great number of years and we feel that we understand the things necessary to help pupils through. We never want any of our pupils to get a higher grade than they deserve, for it hurts when they do, but we are always glad and rejoice with them when they succeed after working hard to merit it. We believe in hard work on the part of both teacher or pupil regardless of the wear and tear of clothes and the soiling of lily-white hands. Whenever the whole school is imbued with the spirit of work, then ignorance and superstition fade like mist before the sun. We only have a short time in which you will have a chance to visit us and we would like for all the town to see our work before we close, for it looks now that when we close here it will be a long ride to visit us in our next school work.

## Couldn't Agree.

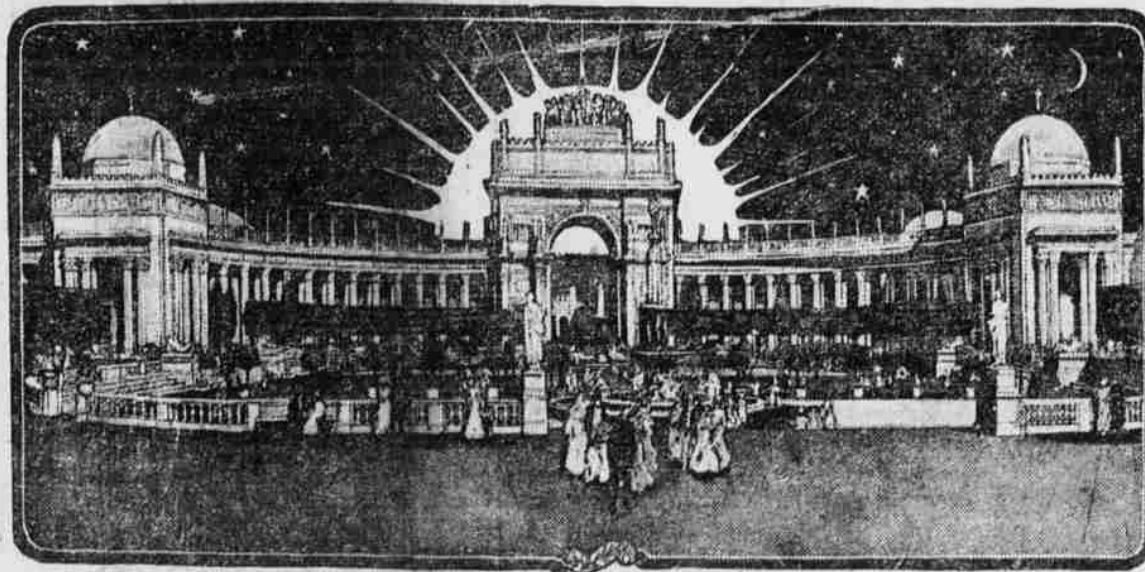
Even a Clark County jury was unable to agree in the now celebrated Dolan case in Fayette county, and Col. Allen moved that the case be dismissed. The jury were held from Saturday until Monday morning and stood on the first ballot as on the last, nine for conviction and three for acquittal. Those holding out for acquittal were: Joe Quisenberry, John C. Noel and B. C. Tuttle. The jury was called in at 10:45 Monday morning and on declaring to Judge Kerr that it would be impossible to reach a verdict were dismissed and Col. John R. Allen, commonwealth's attorney, immediately moved that case be stricken from the docket. By a singular thing the killing of Mooney took place just two years ago Sunday. This is the fifth trial of the defendant.—Winchester Democrat.

## Water Works For Hazard.

It will not be very long before Hazard can enjoy the protection, benefits and comforts of a water-works system. The work is progressing nicely, and if no unforeseen difficulties bob up, it will be only a few weeks at best until we can turn on the hydrant and get all the water we want.—Hazard Herald.

The Straw Vote for this week is given on fourth page.

## PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION, SAN FRANCISCO, 1915



Copyright, 1913, by Panama-Pacific International Exposition.  
SECTION of the great central court, the Court of the Sun and Stars, designed by Messrs. McKim, Mead and White. This court, approximately 750x900 feet, will divide the main rectangle of exposition buildings from north to south. Upon the east of the court figures—elephants, camels, Arab warriors—symbolical of the Orient will surmount a huge arch, the Arch of the Rising Sun, larger than the Arc de Triomphe; upon the west of the court the story of the setting sun will be depicted; surmounting the arch upon the west prairie schooners and figures of pioneers who pushed across the western plains will be shown.

## Justices of the Peace.

It is, perhaps, unfortunate that the election of the justices of the peace come at a time when the minds of the voters are intent on the election of the officers that are accounted more important. We too often lose sight of the fact that the office of justice of the peace is one that carries with it large responsibilities and should be filled by the best qualified men of the district.

Under the Kentucky laws the justices of the peace, constituting the fiscal court, are the sole arbiters of the county's finances. They pass on the amount of taxes to be collected, the purposes for which it is to be expended and have absolute control of the county's business. This office is a responsible one with the remuneration so small that the best equipped men of the district are seldom aspirants for the job, not wanting to sacrifice the time to the attending to the duties required by the position. We need more of the spirit that actuates people of Great Britain. In that country the members of the House of Commons—corresponding to our national House of Representatives—serve without pay, unless they have changed the law since I laid aside my history. The point I wish to emphasize is not the lack of pay, but the love of country that causes them to serve their country free. There ought to be a patriotic spirit in this country that would cause the very best qualified men in each district to serve as justice of the peace, even though at a personal sacrifice.

You who shirk these responsibility have small grounds for a kick when an incompetent man is elected. Listen good, now, I am going to make a suggestion. Each succeeding fiscal court should be better than its predecessor. Now, let a dozen or so of the citizens of each magisterial district get together and call a meeting of all the citizens and discuss soberly and wisely the question of which of your citizens would make the best justice and agree upon it. Then send a committee of your best citizens to urge him to accept it. This will be necessary, for if you shall have agreed upon a broad-minded, alert, well informed man, a reader of newspapers and a good business man, he will not be seeking the office. You will have to appeal to his patriotism to get him to accept.

Don't let the idea run away with you that most anybody will make a good justice of the peace. Too frequently they turn out to be just jackasses of the peace. The financial condition of a county, its roads and other public improvements are indices as to whether the long-eared quadrupeds stick to their places in the farmer's barn or make up the fiscal court.

CITIZEN.

The press of advertising this week cuts our reading matter down some, but the people are recognising the COURIER as a valuable advertising medium.

## PROGRAMME MUSICALE

High School Auditorium

Saturday night, April 26, 1913

Quartette.....Comrades in Arms  
1st piano, Mrs. Moore, Miss Manker  
2nd piano, Mrs. Daniel, Miss Dyer  
Vocal Solo.....(Wadson).....Anchored  
Miss Lillian Cisco  
Sonata Pathetique.....(Beethoven)  
Mrs. Kathryn Seitz Daniel  
Vocal Duet.....When the Fragrant Roses Blow  
Mrs. Carter and Mrs. Moore  
Readings.....For Her Sake, and Poor Little Joe  
Miss Winalee Moore  
Vocal Solo.....(Cowan).....It Was a Dream  
Walter Marion Gardner  
Piano Solos.....(Chopin).....Valse—Polonaise—Scherzo  
Mrs. Kathryn Seitz Daniel  
Vocal Solo.....When the Dew is on the Rose  
Miss Margaret Carter  
Vocal Duet.....Rock Me to Sleep, Mother  
Mrs. Carter and Mrs. Moore  
Piano Solo.....(Shubert).....March Militaire  
Miss Kathryn Seitz Daniel  
Vocal Solo.....(Moore).....The Last Rose of Summer  
Mrs. B. F. Carter

Admission: 15 and 25 cents

## The Normal Society's Stunt.

The Normal Literary Society gave its last entertainment for the term last Friday night. To borrow from the theatrical vernacular, it went out in a blaze of glory and red light. The program was lengthy, consisting of music, song, readings, character sketches and ended with a plantation scene "before the war." It would require more space than we can spare to describe the entire program, and we will not attempt it. That it was an enjoyable affair was attested by the house, which was crowded to its utmost capacity.

There is one thing, however, that has us guessing. The negro plantation play ended with a quadrille; we have been wondering when those four demure, Sunday School girls learned the intricacies of that difficult call to enable them to execute it without the slightest error.

## Notice of Dissolution.

In accordance with the provisions of Section No. 561, Kentucky Statutes, the public is hereby notified that the stockholders of the Home Oil Company, of Cannel City, Ky., at a special meeting held at the office of the company on April 22, 1913, adopted a resolution directing a dissolution of the company.

HOME OIL COMPANY,  
150-4 F. E. FAULKNER, Sec.

Final appeal was made to the United States Supreme Court to block the demand of Italian Government that Porter Charlton, the American youth charged with murdering his wife at Lake Como June 7, 1910, be returned to its shores for trial and possible punishment.

## Latin Republics to Unite.

The Imparcial, Mexico City, publishes a story about an alleged plot to involve the Mexican southern frontier states in a scheme to merge Honduras, Nicaragua and Salvador into one republic. The conspirators, it is asserted, are trying to have Yucatan, Campeche, Chiapas, Tabasco and part of the state of Oaxaca secede from the Mexican republic and join in the movement.

It is said a considerable quantity of arms has been smuggled into Yucatan from British Honduras.

## To the Candidates.

Had you figured on the possibilities of the Staw Vote? The subscribers who are voting now are the ones who have made up their minds. They will not change. Get your friends to vote at once. The fact of their voting for you will be an act that indicates the final making up of the mind. You will be sure to get all of the votes in the primary that are cast for you in this. Get your friends interested.

## Prominent Man Dead.

J. C. Blair, formerly a resident of this county and well known here died at his home in Morehead the 15th inst. of a complication of diseases. Mr. Blair was in the mercantile business at Wrigley for a number of years. He was buried Thursday at Morehead by the Masonic fraternity.

Hon. Jerry Sullivan, of Richmond was brought to St. Joseph's Hospital Sunday morning suffering from a stroke of paralysis. At an early hour Monday it was reported at the hospital that he was resting well.—Courier Journal.

## Local and Personal.

H. M. Cox is at Frankfort, this week on business.

Eq. Andy Blevins, of Dingus, was in town Tuesday.

Willis little son of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Wells is very sick.

Harlan Kennard, of Logville, was here the first of the week.

E. D. Hamilton, of Silver Hill, was here Tuesday on business.

Mrs. Lula Adkins, of Portsmouth, Ohio, is visiting in the county.

Mrs. J. T. Gevedon, of Pikeville, is visiting her son, W. H. Gevedon.

Mrs. Serena Ham who has been visiting in Carter county has returned home.

Evert Mathis, County Road Supervisor was at Ezel on official business yesterday.

J. H. Fraley, late of Jackson, is now a citizen of West Liberty. He and Mrs. Fraley have taken rooms at M. T. Womack's residence on Main Street.

In this issue will be found the advertisement of E. Henry, and son of Index. This week he is advertising wire fence. Watch their ad next week. It will contain something to interest you.

Hallcock Patrick and family who were at Hamilton Ohio, during the flood arrived here Monday night. Hallcock says that it is needless to ask him about his flood experience because he can't tell it as bad as it was.

BALL GAME.—The Wrigley bunch of ball busters butted brusquely into the West Liberty aggregation Saturday. Score 20 to 8. In whose favor? Ask of the breeze that far around with fragments strewn the field.

Jas. Helton, who lives just across the river from town is reported as having a well developed case of smallpox. Mr. Helton had been at work near Jenkins until a few days ago when he came home sick. Dr. B. F. Carter was called and diagnosed the case as smallpox.

## Light Without Heat Is Inventor's Claim

M. Dussaud, a French scientist, claims he has discovered a means for the production of what he terms "cold light" which, it is thought, may revolutionize electric lighting.

Starting on the principal that rest is as essential to matter as to animal organism, he has constructed an electric lamp, in which the light is concentrated on a single point by filaments working successfully; thence the light is projected through a lens magnifying a thousandfold. Thus he has succeeded in concentrating a 2000 candle power light on one point and in passing 32 volts into an eight-volt lamp which with the ordinary light, would burst.

Experiments have established that the new light is absolutely without danger, as no heat is given off and it requires 100 times less current than the ordinary lamp. It can be worked by a tiny battery, or sufficient motive power can be obtained from a jet of water from an ordinary faucet, or even a squirrel turning a cage.

The light, it is said offers great advantages in photograph, as its photogenic power is four times that of the magnesium flashlight. It has been tried with great success at the Biarritz lighthouse, and M. Dussaud is working on its application to searchlights for the Ministry of War.—New Ideas.

## A Long Bridge.

Specifications for a suspension bridge to be built over San Francisco Bay between San Francisco and Oakland were recently presented to the San Francisco supervisors by a Los Angeles engineer. His plans call for a bridge 9½ miles in length, including its approaches in the two cities. This bridge, to be the longest and most massive in the world, would be supported by 10 piers, placed 2230 feet apart, and it would cross the bay at an elevation of 180 feet above the water.—New Ideas.

Speaker Champ Clark and Secretary Bryan met at a private luncheon in Washington Friday and each issued a public statement declaring that he had "buried the hatchet" and put the personalities of the Baltimore convention with the by-gones.